

THE MARYLAND HORSE

THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE
MARYLAND HORSE BREEDERS ASSOCIATION



Fleischer

DISCOVERY, chestnut son of *Display* and *Ariadne* by **Light Brigade*, second on the list of Maryland sires for 1944, eighth on the national list, and leading sire at Lt. (j.g.) Alfred Vanderbilt's Sagamore Farm, Glyndon.



Vol. 10, No. 4

APRIL 1945

O'SULLIVAN FARMS STALLIONS

SEASON OF 1945

RODNEY

Bay horse, 1939

Broadside { Man o' War { Fair Play
 { *Blue Glass { Mahubah
 { *Prince Palatine
 { Hour Glass II

RODNEY
#13 Family { *Sweeper II { Broomstick
 { *Ravello II

*Frizeur { Frizette { Hamburg
 { *Ondulee

by BROADSIDE

Stakes winner and sire of the Stakes winners Moon Side (19 races, \$21,615); Biff (26 races, \$25,825); Argonne Woods, Salaam, One Round, etc., etc.

Rodney stems from the great mare

FRIZETTE

among whose prominent descendants are:

Frizette, 1905. Winner Laureate, Rosedale, Troy Stakes.

Banshee, 1910. French 1,000 Guineas, Prix Yaowlef.

*Dustpan II, 1915. Dam of many good winners.

Elvina, 1921. Stakes winner. Good producer.

Pompeius, 1929. Stakes winner.

Durban, 1918. Grand Criterium d'Ostende, Paris Grand Criterium, etc.

Diademe, 1927. Prix Penelope, Newmarket Oaks.

Tourbillon, 1928. French Derby, Prix Lupin, Prix Hocquart, Prix Greffulhe, etc. Outstanding sire.

*Frizzle, 1911. Stakes winner. Sire.

*Mary Maud, 1915. Stakes winner. Good producer.

*Frizeur, 1916. Winner.

Black Curl, 1924. Stakes winner 19 races.

Black Wave, 1935. Stakes winner. Producer.

Pairbypair, 1929. Stakes winner. Sire.

Crowning Glory, 1930. Stakes winner.

Myrtlewood, 1932. Stakes winner. Only once out of money in 22 starts. World's record 6 furlongs.

Miss Dogwood, 1939. Stakes winner.

Durazna, 1941. Stakes winner.

Daintiness, 1935.

Devil's Thumb, 1940. Stakes winner.

RODNEY, 1939. Winner.

*Lespedeza II, 1917. Winner. Dam and grandam of stakes winners.

*Princess Palatine, 1919.

Breathless Moment, 1923. Grandam of Tiger.

Valkyr, 1925. Stakes winner.

Vicar, 1931. Stakes winner. Sire.

Vicaress, 1932. Stakes winner.

Valse, 1933. Winner.

Vienna, 1941. Stakes winner. Defeated Twilight Tear 1944.

Vagrancy, 1939. Stakes winner. \$102,480.

RODNEY will stand Free to a Limited Number of Approved Mares for his first season.

SUPREMUS

Bay, 1922, by Ultimus—*Mandy Hamilton,

by John o' Gaunt

● His Sons and Daughters Have Won More Than \$1,270,368.

● He Has Held Title of Leading Sire of 2-Year-Old Winners.

● He Has Sired 167 Winners, Including the stakes winners Alcibiades, Tarpaulin, Preeminent, Alyssum, Modern Queen, Technique, Dynastic, Thomasville, The Queen, Supreme Sir, Oddesa Helen, Liqueur, Fort Springs, Leading Article, Drift Along, Joji T., Anticlimax.

● He Is The Sire of The Dams of:

Menow, Paper Mill, Signator, Sparta, Riffed Clouds, Clingendaal, Regal Lily, Skin Deep, War Regalia, Salamina, Flying Streak, Big Stakes, Supermont, etc.

SUPREMUS' MALE LINE includes Ultimus, Commando, Domino (two crosses), Himyar (two crosses), Isonomy, and other great sires.

FEE \$750 RETURN



O'SULLIVAN FARMS

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CHARLES TOWN, W. VA.

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R. Justin Funkhouser
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EASTERN REGIONAL
Aberdeen Angus Sale**

Sponsored by The American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association

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APRIL 24 & 25, 1945
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY**

10 BULLS

150 FEMALES

S A L E

The Colosseum, New Jersey Fair Grounds—Trenton, New Jersey

Judging at 9 a.m., Tuesday, April 24, followed by sale of bulls.

The sale will be continued at 9 a.m., Wednesday, April 25.

Breeding stock consigned from the top herds of the northeast and southeast. All animals from T.B. and Bang's accredited herds.

Don't miss this great collection of breeding cattle.

SEND FOR CATALOG

Milton E. Miller, Sales Manager, Leedysville, Maryland

10 Bulls

Representing Top Herds of Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and New England.

150 Females

1945 ANNUAL MEETING

Maryland Horse Breeders' Association

Wednesday, May 9, at 7:00 P.M.

Florentine Room,
Lord Baltimore Hotel,
Baltimore, Md.

Principal speaker
J. A. Estes, Editor of
The Blood-Horse,

who will discuss Horse Breeding
and Its Theories. Movies of various
horse subjects will also be exhibited.

All members and others inter-
ested are invited to attend.

Dinner \$2.50.

Some Early Maryland Stallions

Editor, THE MARYLAND HORSE

Dear Mr. Finney:

Thank you for the pedigree and desired information. Thought you might be interested in something about earlier Thoroughbreds in our section. We had some good sires around here prior to 1900, but we did not have the right quality of mares to mate them with. About sixty-five years ago Mr. Cranor, of Warwick, Cecil County, travelled Eolus around these roads hitched to a road-cart. Capt. R. J. Hancock, father of A. B. Hancock, finally traced the horse down and gave Mr. Cranor Scatlock and \$1,000 for Eolus, who sired Knight of Ellerslie, winner of the 1884 Preakness, Eole and a lot of other good horses. Eolus ran three two-mile heats at Baltimore, with 118 lbs. up in 3:40, 3:39 $\frac{1}{4}$ and 3:36 $\frac{3}{4}$, fastest time for three heats on record.

My father Dr. E. L. Crawford, of Cecilton, had a mare by the name of Old Flora, or Florine, that produced a great Thoroughbred race mare and also a great trotting horse when bred to a Standard bred stallion by the name of William M. Flora was by Eolus and the old colored man who knew her said the day was never too hot, nor the road too long for Old Flora. My father owned a Thoroughbred stallion by the name of Drizzle, who was by Ventilator out of Mag by Stonehenge and won 36 races, according to "Goodwin." Pantaloon, by Farmington and out of an Eolus mare travelled the country hereabouts at one time. Then we also had Danville, by King Lear, he by Lexington, as a stallion in Cecil County long ago.

I want to call your attention to some experiences in the breeding of foxhounds that might be of interest in your discussions of inbreeding. In my experience it is o.k. to inbreed them, if the blood is good enough, and then take that product and outbreed it. The best hound I ever owned in my life was inbred, and she made the best brood bitch

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I ever owned. She had all the qualities that made the best hounds what they were. I could tell a lot about hounds, had I the space and time. I think the same principles would apply to horses.

When I bred this bitch I never bred her to a dog that was any relation to her. Her pedigree was as follows. Bess' sire and maternal grandsire were blood-brothers.

Yours sincerely,

ARNOLD N. CRAWFORD.

Cecilton, Maryland

ROCK	{	OLD ROCK	{	WARNER	
		BEAUTY	{	QUEEN	
BESS—Md. Fox Hound			{	LINGO	
			{	KATE	
				(Brice Strain)	
CUMBY	{	BILL	{	OLD ROCK	
				{	BEAUTY
		FLY			PAT
				RINGNECK FLY	

Artificial Insemination

Stallion and jack owners desire to obtain a higher percentage of pregnancy in mares bred, want more mares to settle on first service, and would like to have mares that fail to show heat, come in heat at an opportune time.

Answers to these problems have been found. It is not necessary to use artificial insemination to solve them. It was, however, the painstaking, scientific work carried out to perfect artificial insemination, that gave the information.

Every breeder who relies upon natural services by his stallions or jacks will get better results after a careful study of the data in "Artificial Insemination for Horse and Mule Production." Those who wish to use artificial insemination to supplement natural service, or to breed additional mares, will find in it the highway to success.

This little book is available for \$1.00 from the Horse and Mule Association of America, Inc. and is advertised in this issue of *THE MARYLAND HORSE*. The book is worth many times \$1.00 to any stallioner, in extra foals for which he will collect stud fees.

APRIL, 1945

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OF THE MARYLAND HORSE
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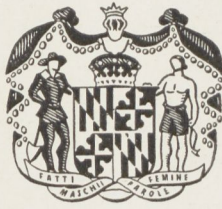
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Pimlico Race Course, in the days when Maryland was more interested in the Sport of Racing than in the tax value of the racetracks.



1945 Racing Legislation

By DON REED

While the ban on horse racing continued through the month of March and thus there was little activity among either operators or horsemen in preparation for a resumption of the sport, there still was plenty of racing news from Annapolis where the Legislature was in session.

Bill after bill was introduced on various phases of the conduct of the game in Maryland and several hearings were held by the Senate Finance Committee and the Ways and Means Committee of the House.

No hint of the tremendous activity concerning racing was given as the Legislature moved along its routine way, until around the first of March when the Senate Finance Committee held the first hearing on two bills which had been placed before it as Administration measures.

These two bills, drawn up by the Attorney General's office and approved by counsel for the four major tracks, together with the members of the Racing Commission, were designed to ratify all actions of the Commission in connection with the one per cent case and to provide for a fund, and the administering of it, for physical improvements by the tracks.

Since the tracks and the Commission had agreed on the terms of these two bills and

the Attorney General's office had approved, it had been expected the hearings would be perfunctory. Such proved not the case and before the discussions had been concluded, the bills had been amended and all parties had enjoyed something of a field day.

At the first hearings, Commissioner George P. Mahoney, after stating he wanted to be on record as favoring the two measures, then produced a set of figures designed to show that the race tracks had failed by about \$1,000,000 to spend as directed a one per cent increase in their mutual take as directed by a Commission resolution of 1938.

This presentation by Mahoney altered the train of thought for the members of the Finance Committee and brought from William L. Curran, Baltimore attorney and political leader, the suggestion that instead of putting one per cent in an improvement fund, the amount be given to the State direct.

Representatives of the tracks later appeared, particularly to protest against the use of the word "misappropriate" in connection with the improvement funds. The Finance Committee assured the operators that it had not used this word but the tracks still asked the opportunity to be heard.

Henry A. Parr, 3rd, president of Pimlico, declared that the Commission's handling of the one per cent matter had so angered Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, principal stockholder of the Maryland Jockey Club, that he was ready to sell out his holdings.

Parr also withdrew Pimlico's consent to the original two bills, saying that since the agreement had been "sabotaged" by a member of the Commission, he felt free to withdraw his approval of the plan. He further stated that he wanted Pimlico on record as approving none of the legislation before either the Senate or the House.

Meanwhile the Finance Committee amended one of the bills to have the tracks yield the breakage to the State and to fix the mutuel take at 10 per cent, thus depriving the Commission of the power to fix the rate and its split between the state and the tracks.

This bill, Senate Bill 353, passed both houses, the tracks losing to the tune of about 8/10 of 1% of the total amount bet annually thereby. With S. B. 354 and H. B. 744 this was all the legislation that was finally approved.

During the course of the hearings, A. Paul Menton, sports editor of *The Evening Sun*, appeared before the Committee. He urged that the entire racing law be rewritten to prepare Maryland for competition with other modern tracks in the vicinity in the postwar period. He suggested that the Governor appoint a small commission to study the matter and present a rewritten or new law at the next session of the Legislature.

As a result of this appearance, the Finance Committee drew up a resolution that the Governor appoint a commission of five to study the racing law and recommend changes, which resolution was passed.

Meanwhile other turf legislation kept cropping into the picture. One bill offered extended permission for joint meetings beyond the duration of the war. Another would use the State's revenue from racing

to lower State income taxes.

Still another would tax all admissions at Laurel 10 cents for the benefit of Anne Arundel county. There also was a bill raising the State's share of half-mile betting from 2 to 3 per cent of all betting over \$500,000 and reducing the overall take from 10 to 7 per cent.

Then too there was a bill providing that 90 per cent of all mutuel department employes on Maryland tracks be bona fide residents of the State for the last four years. Penalty for violation of this proposal would be revocation of the track's license.

Even dog racing crashed into the lineup. One bill would have permitted such sport in Anne Arundel county, under supervision of the county commissioners. However, the delegation from that county just about killed the bill after protests from many parties. It was a loosely drawn bill, at best.

The other dog racing measure would have provided sport for Worcester county, which include Ocean City. Drawn after the Massachusetts dog racing law, the bill would place control in the hands of the county commissioners. In neither of the dog measures presented did the State receive any portion of the wagering on the races.

Also introduced, among other horse racing legislation, was a bill permitting half mile tracks in Baltimore and Carroll counties. Baltimore county already has Timonium within its limits while Carroll county has the old fair grounds track at Taneytown.

This bill's progress was amazing. Skillfully steered through the house it ran up against the immemorial rule of Senatorial Courtesy in the Senate. In the upper house Senator Earl Shipley of Carroll County, who was opposed to the bill, was able to muster 18 votes supporting his position, this despite tremendous pressure brought to bear by high officials in the state who disregarded the Racing Commission's opinion that the state had enough half-mile

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sport. The result of the bill's final passage is that the Carroll County Fair Association, now owned by Kenneth N. Gilpin and B. Frank Christmas, could get no authority under which to operate, while the nebulous Baltimore County Fair Association, which may or may not be anything more than a name, can apply for a license if the Governor decides to sign the bill.

Agricultural and breeding interests with the well being of Timonium at heart are wondering just where the passing of House Bill 744 leaves them. It is unlikely that another track will appear in Baltimore County, which certainly does not want one, but it is a dangerous thought that such a possibility might occur in the future.

A bill to make the Commission's inspectorships, which are political plums, four-year appointments, instead of annual affairs, died in committee. So, too, on order from higher authority, did the much discussed Booth Bill, H. B. 880, which was written along the lines of the bill sponsored by the race tracks in 1941. The Booth Bill would have given to the state 4%, plus the "breakage" of all moneys bet, the tracks retaining six per cent for their share. In addition the tracks would be released from their obligation to pay the \$6,000 a day tax as well as the tax of 2% on gross bet, 15% on net revenue. The state would have assumed the payment of its Veterinarians and Inspectors, which amounted to about \$29,000 in 1944.

Under the Booth Bill, as amended in the Ways and Means Committee to strike out the provision that the State should assume Pimlico's obligation to pay Baltimore County its tax of \$3,000 a day on all racing held at the Maryland Jockey Club's track, the state would have received in 1944 the tidy sum of \$1,215,000 more than it did receive. On what the state's auditor says was a "normal year," that of 1940, with \$31,000,000 bet, the state would still have received \$140,000 more than it did as its share.

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The Ways and Means Committee of the House quickly saw the stabilizing influence on the racing business of such a bill, and were unanimous in its praise. The Governor, however, stated his opposition to any bill that might, in bad times, prejudice the state's present assured income of \$6,000 per racing day, which can be regularly budgeted. Racing men, however, want to see the state share with them prosperity as well as lean years. A run of ten bad days of weather at Havre de Grace one season about broke the track digging up the \$6,000 per diem ante. It was followed by ten days of magnificent racing weather at Pimlico. The state received the same fee, the track made far more money than did Havre de Grace, but the track would have been on a more secure basis if operating on a share plan. Year in, year out, over twenty-five years, the state would have profited by the so-called 6-4 plan. Perhaps the Commission to re-codify the racing laws will see the value on a longtime basis of such a plan.



Charles J. McLennan, racing secretary at Havre de Grace prior to the war, has been named general manager of the Harford county course and that appointment was approved by the Racing Commission. McLennan will continue to hold the post of racing secretary when the sport is resumed.



**Annual Meeting Maryland Horse
Breeders' Association**

Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore

7:00 P.M., Wednesday, May 9, 1945

**J. A. Estes, Editor of *The Blood-Horse* will discuss Horse Breeding
and Its Theories.**

**Some interesting movies of varied
horse subjects will be shown.**

**Members, their friends and anyone
interested are invited. Dinner \$2.50.**

New Maryland-bred Rules

The Maryland Racing Commission, to clarify ambiguous wording of one of its rules affecting the Maryland-bred breeders' bonus, and to write into its Rule Book the substance of a letter to the tracks of 1934 date from its then Chairman, the late Jervis Spencer, Jr., whereby entries in Maryland-bred races were required to be registered with the Maryland Horse Breeders' Association, has announced the following changes in its rules, to become effective when and as racing is again permitted. The changes in the wording of Rule 228 are in *italics*. Rule 227A is entirely new.

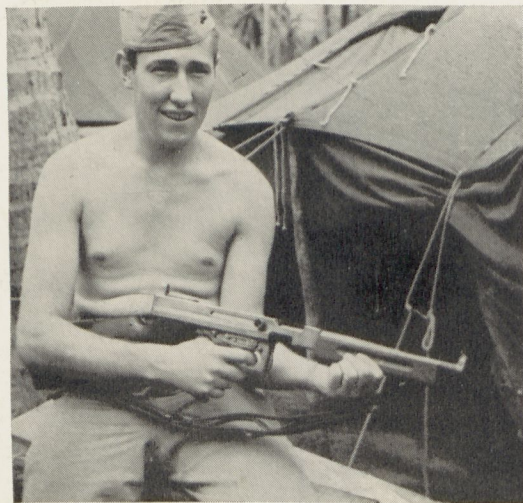
Rule 227A: To be eligible to start in races exclusively for horses bred in Maryland, each horse must be registered with the Maryland Horse Breeders' Association. To qualify for such registration the said horse *must* have been foaled in the State of Maryland, and, in addition, unless the breeder is a resident of the State, or one who maintains his breeding stock continually in the State, the said horse shall be either the produce of a mare covered in Maryland the previous season, or of a mare sent into the State to foal and covered by a Maryland stallion the season of the birth of said foal.

A horse is *bred* where it is *foaled*. The breeder is the owner of the dam at the time of foaling.

Any owner or breeder may appeal from the refusal of the Maryland Horse Breeders' Association to register a horse under this rule to the Maryland Racing Commission, and the decision of the Commission shall be final.

228: Each applicant awarded a license to conduct a race meeting at any mile track within the State of Maryland, from and after the date of this rule, shall by acceptance of such license be deemed to have agreed as a condition of the grant thereof, that such licensee shall within thirty (30) days after the expiration of such meeting,

pay to the breeder of each horse winning each race at such meeting, if said horse was foaled in the State of Maryland, *and is duly registered with the Maryland Horse Breeders' Association*, and the race is not limited to Maryland Bred Horses, as follows: In each race in which the *value of the purse to the winner* is \$2,500.00 or less, two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250.00); in all races in which the *value of the purse to the winner* is more than \$2,500.00, five hundred dollars (\$500.00); provided, that if the breeder of any such winning horse shall not be living at the time of such race, no such payment shall be required, except when the deceased was the owner of a farm used at the time of his death in the breeding of Thoroughbred race horses, and the breeding of said horses is continued in operation on a basis substantially unchanged; and provided further, that the sum so to be paid shall not in any case be deducted from the amount of the purse, nor shall it be required when the purse includes the award to the breeder equal to or greater than the amounts above specified, and provided further, that any amount so paid shall not be included in estimating the value of the race to the winner.



Marine Sgt. Bill Boniface, former Racing Editor of the Evening Sun, and now in the Pacific area of combat.

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Cattle On A Thoroughbred Farm

Some Practical Considerations For Maryland and Virginia Conditions With Emphasis On Mineralization Of Pastures

By VINCENT SAUCHELLI

Agronomist, The Davison Chemical Corporation

Is it practical and desirable to carry cattle on a Thoroughbred farm? This question has been raised frequently among Maryland and Virginia breeders. Some of the best answers are given by practical experience on farms in this section where feeders have proven a good asset to the Thoroughbred breeding enterprise. In what follows we shall review some of the results of these actual farm experiences and attempt to indicate what are the important considerations in the success of such a dual operation.

TYPICAL LIVESTOCK FARM

Consider one such typical farm in Baltimore County. The pasture forage comprises mostly bluegrass, white clover and small amounts of other grasses and weeds. You see how horses graze: they crop the small, tender herbage and leave untouched some of the other less palatable grasses which grow coarser as they go into maturity. They will not graze areas fouled by their own droppings. When the amount of tender, desirable pasture is used up, the horses are moved to fresh fields. This is where the dual plan starts. Steers and milch cows are turned into the field vacated by the horses. The cattle graze down all the coarser and taller herbage refused by the Thoroughbreds. They graze herbage growing amid horse droppings. After the cattle have satisfactorily grazed the field, they are moved to the next pasture from which the horses have just been removed. And so it goes, cattle grazing right after the horses from one field to the next.

Meanwhile, the field immediately va-

cated by the cattle is mowed to prevent weeds going to seed: the cutter bar on the mower set at from 2 to 6 inches depending on the season of the year. In summer the grass is cut higher so that it suffers less from drouth and it may provide some shade to more tender shoots. Late in the fall the grass is cut higher also to permit it to go into winter in as good condition as possible. It is during the lush growth period of spring that the herbage is cut short because then it can stand it and by so doing weeds are kept from maturing and making seed. Animals readily eat herbage that is mowed, hence it is satisfactory to mow while the livestock are in the pasture. During the summer mowing periods a chain harrow is dragged over the field for the purpose of spreading whatever manure droppings may have accumulated during the grazing periods.

QUALITY PASTURES: IMPORTANCE OF MINERALS

At this point it may be well to discuss the foundation of desirable pastures since it is on them that the success of the enterprise so much depends. At the risk of seeming to stress the obvious we shall begin by emphasizing that pastures on a livestock farm must be adequately mineralized. Minerals—calcium, phosphorus, manganese, copper, even cobalt in some cases—are essential to the growth and health of all livestock. Calcium and phosphorus comprise about 90 per cent of the mineral matter in the skeleton of most domestic animals. The young growing animal needs a great

deal of these minerals in its diet. Brood mares and cows have to have these minerals for reproduction purposes and for nursing the foal or calf. More than half of the total mineral content of milk is made up of calcium and phosphorus. Even at full maturity every animal needs some of these minerals for the maintenance and regulation of its normal bodily functions.

You will not find good horses or good cattle bred and raised on land and pastures deficient in minerals. Speak of fine race horses and choice cattle and unconsciously the average person thinks of the famous limestone-bluegrass region of Kentucky. It has been shown time and again that a soil lacking the essential minerals cannot support strong, healthy animals. The reason is simple enough: forage grown on such a soil is deficient in these minerals. Plant life cannot make minerals out of air. The soil is the only source. If minerals are not in the soil, they will not get into the herbage. Of course, minerals can be added to the diet as supplements but the evidence is strong that animals do better if they get their mineral requirements in the herbage as nature intends.

Therefore, it seems clear that the first step in the establishment or improvement of pastures on all soils in this section of the country—the Northeast—is to apply an

adequate supply of lime; phosphorus and potash. Most of the soils in this region are acid and naturally of low fertility. Generations of cropping and neglected erosion have seriously depleted the minerals and humus in the surface zone where grasses feed. Calcium is supplied most economically as limestone; phosphorus, as granulated superphosphate. The best forage plants of this region—bluegrass and wild white clover, or Ladino clover and orchard grass—need minerals for their maximum production. Lime serves a dual purpose: it sweetens the soil to promote growth and furnishes calcium plantfood. Superphosphate furnishes phosphorus, a considerable supply of calcium and some sulphur. Lime alone will not give permanent response; lime and fertilizer are needed to correct deficiencies. A pasture must be so fertilized and managed that it can maintain its ability to provide calcium and phosphorus and essential vitamins as long as grazing is continued. Over a period of years it is obvious from what has already been said, that livestock removes from the soil a very large amount of essential minerals. Good management restores what has been removed and provides an additional amount for building up fertility and to make up for losses due to leaching. In this region an adequate application to balance losses and



A herd of dairy cattle graze a well mineralized pasture on a Maryland Thoroughbred breeding farm.

maintain soil productivity is one to two tons of limestone every five years and 800 pounds of 20 per cent granulated superphosphate over a four-year period. If manure is not used, it may be necessary also to add some potash usually in the form of an 0-14-7 grade of fertilizer. On established pastures top-dressing these materials and working them well into the soil by disking is satisfactory. Old grass sod may have to be renovated by first thoroughly disking in every direction and then reseeded with a good pasture mixture.

GRASS

The Northeast is a land of grass. Properly fertilized and managed pastures and haylands can make this region one of the most productive and prosperous dairy and livestock sections of the world. The climate is very favorable to its growth and the soils seem better suited to grass farming than to intense cultivation. We have only begun to appreciate the value and potentialities of our priceless heritage of pastures and meadows. Other farmers may wonder and worry regarding what the postwar future is going to do to their business. The livestock farmer in the Northeast need make no other plans than to cherish and nourish his grasslands. Grass is the basis of his agriculture and he should plan accordingly.

Cornell pasture authorities have reported it takes \$16.00 worth of concentrates at \$60.00 a ton to make up the difference in feeding value between a ton of good hay and a ton of poor hay. Good hay contains about 1000 pounds of productive feeding nutrients, fair hay 800 pounds and poor hay 600 pounds. Native permanent pastures in this region are poor in that they do not have enough feed on them during most of the grazing period to permit an animal to fill up. In New York State it has been estimated by Cornell investigators that the average unimproved permanent pasture

produces about 600 pounds of total digestible nutrients per acre during the grazing season. The same can be said of similar pastures in other parts of the Northeast. This is equivalent to 1200 pounds of good hay. If that is the average we know that half of the pasture acreage produces less than the 600 pounds of total digestible nutrients, its herbage consisting chiefly of weeds, moss and unpalatable grasses.

Authorities have estimated that about five to six acres of untreated permanent pastures are needed to carry one animal unit. This is profitless business. Field tests at all the experiment stations in the Northeast prove that the adequate application of lime and phosphorus favors desirable types of grasses and legumes, increases their protein and mineral content, and permits a large carrying capacity on the same acreage. Says the Pennsylvania Agricultural Station: "A well fertilized bluegrass pasture is capable of furnishing three times the digestible crude protein supplied by a four-year rotation of corn, oats, wheat, and grass. An equal area of bluegrass pasture is capable of producing more total digestible nutrients than is produced by a grain rotation on the same soil."

Furthermore, it is a well-known fact that fertilized pastures will permit grazing ten days to two weeks earlier in the spring and prolong the grazing season by the same period in the fall. Fertilized pastures will carry one to two cows per acre. Fertilized grass resists drouth better; the grass may become parched, but drouth rarely kills it and returning rain starts it into vigorous, renewed growth. No other crop responds like it.

RESULTS FROM NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

An illustration of the type of response to expect from the mineralization of pastures is the following reported by the New Jersey authorities. The 3-year results follow a single treatment in which 600

pounds of hydrated lime, 600 pounds of superphosphate and 100 pounds of muriate of potash were applied in the early spring:

Treatment	Acre Yields	Percent	
	Dried Clippings 1929-31 Lbs.	Relative Yield Of Clippings %	Percent Of Clover In Herbage %
None	2,120	100.0	3
Lime alone	2,338	110.3	7
Lime and super- phosphate	3,167	149.4	19
Lime, superphos- phate and potash	3,803	179.4	31

The investigator observed that the cost of fertilizer materials at the time of the experiment was \$9.37 and the value of the extra feed produced by the complete treatment for the 3-year period would have totalled \$81.90 if purchased in the form of concentrate feeds. Herbage on the mineral treated areas was palatable at all seasons. The protein content of the treated herbage averaged 20 per cent whereas that of the untreated was 14 per cent.

LEGUMES

Legumes are indispensable in pasture improvement: they benefit the soil, the pasture and the pasture grasses. Legumes are deep-rooted and their presence adds organic matter to the subsurface and thereby improves the physical condition of the soil. The deep roots "pump up" to the surface layers phosphates and potash from the lower layers of the soil. Cornell field tests, which have been confirmed at many other experiment stations, have shown that bluegrass when grown alone yielded an average of about 888 pounds of dry matter whereas when grown in combination with white clover the yield of dry matter was 4,985 pounds per acre. The clover increased the protein in the dry matter from 18 per cent to 31 per cent; the protein in the bluegrass itself was raised by about 25 per cent.

The Illinois Station has reported on the influence of legumes on timothy, as follows:

	Nitro- gen	Pro- tein	Cal- cium	Phos- phorus
Timothy alone	0.945	5.91	0.20	0.138
Timothy, red top, blue grass, white clover	1.197	7.48	0.22	0.150
Timothy alfalfa	1.197	7.48	0.247	0.169

We can conclude that one of the most economical methods of adding growth—producing nitrogen to a depleted pasture is through the seeding of legumes. However, it must be remembered that to stimulate the maximum growth of legumes it is necessary to provide a generous supply of calcium and phosphorus and especially on sandy, gravelly soils, of potash.

MANURE

Manure is a valuable by-product on a livestock farm. It is, however, perishable and to get the most value out of it one has to handle it intelligently. The liquid portion contains two-thirds of the potash and one-third of the nitrogen. Bedding should be used to absorb it. If it is stored the manure should be protected with a good floor, side-walls and roof to avoid drainage and losses by leaching. One ton of ordinary cattle manure is equal to about 100 pounds of a 10-5-10 grade of commercial fertilizer: this equals 10 pounds of nitrogen, 5 pounds phosphoric acid, and 10 pounds potash. It is an unbalanced fertilizer, being too low in phosphorus content. A practical way to increase the crop-producing value of manure is to reinforce it with 20 per cent granulated superphosphate. Two pounds of this superphosphate per cow or steer per day should be spread uniformly over the manure in the barn or 50 to 75 pounds added on the loaded manure spreader for each ton of manure.

Manure so reinforced can be used to advantage at the rate of 8 tons per acre on very thin pasture soils which are low in organic matter and where the danger of erosion forbids disking and reseedling. This

Thoroughbred broodmares grazing on a shady, well watered Maryland pasture.



treatment should be repeated every two years. The manured fields may be grazed the following spring and mowed closely in May. Such close clipping gives the white clover a chance to come through and make vigorous growth before the too hot days of the summer.

Manure renders pasture temporarily unpalatable and animals will avoid freshly manured areas. For this reason manuring may be done in the late fall. Manure gives better returns by plowing it under for the corn or small grain crop or by top-dressing hay which is to be followed by corn.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

SOIL TESTING

It is no longer necessary to guess at the amount of lime or phosphate, or complete fertilizer needed. It is possible by means of rapid chemical tests to determine from a properly obtained soil sample what elements of fertility are deficient. Portable soil-testing kits are now available. A farmer can quickly learn how to test his soil, especially for lime. The Maryland Experiment Station offers a soil-test and fertilizer-recommendation service to farmers in Maryland. The County Agricultural Agents in each state are trained to take soil samples correctly or can inform a farmer how to do it and where to send the sample for analysis. Some of the commercial

fertilizer companies have trained their field representatives how to take soil samples and one or two companies will also analyze the soil and recommend a fertilizer program on its results. The Davison Chemical Corporation field representatives are instructed to take soil samples which are subsequently forwarded to the College Park Agronomy Department for analysis and recommendations. This service is given without charge or obligation.

SEEDING

Unless seed shattered from plants growing in the pasture is plentiful, it is best to scatter once a year in early fall or early spring, a one-pound seeding of wild white clover per acre. On thin pastures it has been found good practice to seed two or three pounds each of black medic and common lespedeza to the acre in addition to the white clover. Seed should be put on the portion of the pasture which has been close-grazed.

PASTURE TREATMENT

From the Agronomy Department of the University of Illinois we quote the following pertinent observation: "Occasionally we exchange pastures with the Beef Cattle Division, and this is a great help, both from the standpoint of securing an even consumption of the grass and a reduction in

internal parasites peculiar to horses. I think it would be preferable to graze horses and mature cattle together. This has been the practice for years by stallion men in the Percheron district in France. Some of our good light horse breeders do the same thing. Cattle graze much more evenly and eat coarser grass better than do horses. One or two of our pastures contain considerable bindweed. Sheep are the best animals to consume this weed."

HIGH-LIGHTS OF PROGRAM

1. Improve the best pasture land on the farm. Have soil sampled and analyzed.

2. Keep only pure bred cattle: they make the best gains at lowest cost.

3. Phosphorus is basic to any improvement program. Apply it to all pastures to be improved: 800 pounds of 20% granulated superphosphate per acre once every four years.

4. Lime is essential. Enough should be applied to permit good growth of red clover: one to two tons of finely ground limestone once every four to five years.

5. Potash is needed on light, sandy, gravelly soils. Apply it in the form of an 0-14-7 grade of fertilizer at rate of 400 to 500 pounds per acre at intervals of four years.

6. Nitrogen should be supplied through the growth of pasture legumes, especially wild white clover or lespedeza.

7. Grazing management:

- a. When to start: when the herbage growth is not less than 3 inches high, ground is dry enough to prevent damage to turf by the stock.

- b. When to stop: remove stock from closely grazed pastures early enough to permit a growth of about 3 inches to be made before winter sets in.

- c. Mowing: mow pastures closely once or more during the grazing season, especially at end of the peak period of growth in June.

- d. Harrowing: scatter droppings once or more during grazing season if practicable, but at latest in September.

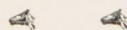
- e. Rolling: roll pastures with a smooth roller in April, particularly if winter heaving has been serious. Rolling will facilitate close mowing and uniform grazing.

A FINAL COMMENT

It seems to me appropriate to end this discussion with one more quotation, this time from Dr. Cassius Way, D.V.M., one of the best known authorities in this country. Speaking of the importance of vitamin-mineral supplements in the nutrition of horses, Dr. Way says:

"Vitamins and minerals . . . are essential to the complete nutrition of the horse. Since plants constitute the main source of food for horses, it is of paramount importance that these plantfoods, which may include grains, grasses, tubers and a variety of hay, contain the vitamins and minerals common to each plant in optimum amounts. Various factors tend, however, to affect the nutritive properties of plants used for horse feed. Most of these factors can be traced back to the soil, which is the source of nutrition for the plants . . . Lack of pasture and grazing land and dependence upon compounded feeds artificially processed, which may be notoriously deficient in both vitamins and minerals, are to a great extent responsible for the failure to insure satisfactory nutrition.

"Racing horses in particular, being subject to forced growth from birth and the rigors and nervous strain in training, require optimum amounts of vitamins and minerals, not only for growth and maintenance, but also for satisfactory reproduction, upon which part of the economic status of racing is based." . . .



Please Report Your Foals

THE MARYLAND HORSE

Inbreeding: An English Viewpoint

During the past several months varied thoughts on the question of Inbreeding have been expressed in these columns by "Salvator," Janon Fisher, Jr., and others. Comes now John Beamish, of Sussex, England, with some interesting comments. Says Mr. Beamish:

Thanks so much for the copy of THE MARYLAND HORSE you sent me. I shall certainly avail myself of the chance to get your magazine. I would like to send you a little contribution, if I may, on the subject of "Inbreeding", as per your Janon Fisher, Jr.

I do not want to barge in on any controversy, but as I am an old breeder of nearly every class of stock from fighting cocks and racing pigeons to horses, and as I just got back from a tour of some of our most noted breeding studs at Newmarket, and found the same difficulties presenting themselves to the breeders there, I felt I might possibly contribute something useful to this discussion. Your Janon Fisher ends with the words "Come in and get your feet wet, but be sure you can swim." Exactly. My point is this.

Having been right to the heart of the world's most noted studs and found, as I suspected to be the case, that the breeders there were at the crossroads, so to speak, not knowing which way to turn for the best, with a choice, as it seemed to me, of two evils, "outcrossing" or "inbreeding," they were up against a blank wall.

Your breeders would seem to be in the same position. Which of the two methods is right? Neither. Experience in breeding over long years provides the answer to the problem as what is termed as line breeding by poultry breeders, but while the principle is the same, the working out to its conclusion of a real "strain" of horses capable of winning nine times out of ten, other things being equal, and distinguished by a particular colour and make and shape is a

matter which needs the genius of a life-long enthusiast, a man of exceptional ability in every department of the work of a stud farm, right from the making of a pedigree, soil, if this is not already there, to the growth of first-class herbage and grazing, plus the growth of high-feed value fodder, crops, plus shelter belts and copses, etc. the right understanding of trees and their growth, the finest stables and boxes, as we call them here, with the most up-to-date methods of ventilation with scientific intake and outlet and so on.

Then comes the matter of breeding pedigree and so on, and perhaps more so, the matter of make and shape which goes into the making of a horse we can call a racing machine. For no matter what the pedigree, what the blood of the ancestors, if a horse has not the right make and shape, conformation, he cannot win the best races in these times. The old days of racing are gone and the old methods must make way to more improved methods, more in keeping with the status of the race horse as we have it today.

Horses are faster with better staying power than ever before in spite of all the talk to the contrary, and we must "get on or get out."

Progress will not wait for any of us. We have got to anticipate the needs of the race course, the market for these surplus horses we do not wish to retain, but which most probably would be good foundation stock in some other country just starting in the racing game as a national sport. What has all this to do with inbreeding? In this article I just say this, inbreeding, i.e., breeding too close to certain blood lines, has been proven wrong in that it weakens the constitution of the individual. While outcrossing, i.e., too violent an outcross, inevitably brings out all the bad qualities of the ancestors, along with some good ones, of course, but far too many bad ones to be an ideal way of improving one's strain of horses.

Line breeding, i.e., a modified form of inbreeding, bringing in more distant relationships, until one has developed what might be called a strain, and which will stand some amount of experimental breeding—this is the way to eventual success. How to do this? This is the great difficulty. Both here and, as I believe in your great country where tremendous advantages in the way of breeding are obvious, the great need is for men with the higher knowledge of all the finer points of this "art," as I call it, of horse evolution.

No system of line breeding will succeed without the rearing of the young stock being of the very best. Horses today must have stamina enough and health enough for the job in hand. Then when we can hand over to the trainer 2 or 3-year-olds with the constitution and bottom to stand the rigours of severe training, then, and not till then, allied to those elusive elements of pedigree and conformation, shall we be in a position to feel we have got to the point where the winning of races is a matter of course, and can see our stock go on to the racetrack lacking nothing in all the world to stop them winning.

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Trainers' Bulletin

By JOE H. PALMER

It may occur to someone, now that racing has been discontinued for about three months, to ask what the American Trainers' Association is doing to bring about a resumption. The answer to that one is fairly easy, if not very satisfactory. There isn't, really, anything to do.

The Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, under the direction of Justice James F. Byrnes, has given out, unofficially, that it would just as soon find no commitments on the steps when it opens up of morn-

THE MARYLAND HORSE

ings, and whether you like it or not the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion is carrying the ball at the moment. Last December 23 Justice Byrnes in a public statement, asked the tracks "to refrain from resuming racing . . . until war conditions permit." Anyone who wishes to do so may still call at the office, and be informed that racing will be resumed when war conditions permit. This seems to be an inconsiderable gain, hardly worth the doing.

Without going into details, responsible persons in racing have been in reasonably steady contact with the Byrnes office, without saying much about it. There is a fairly dependable assurance now that "war conditions" is interpreted largely to mean war conditions in Europe. This onlooker, who has been picking up rumors here and there for three months, and through one contact or another has at least a fifty-fifty chance of knowing what he is talking about, has come to a conclusion which you may have if you like, with no guarantees: when Germany is decisively and definitely beaten—but not necessarily after the last shot has been fired—racing will be permitted to resume, very likely under restrictions dealing with manpower, location, critical labor areas, transportation facilities, and the like. As to when that golden day will come, read the war news in your daily newspapers. That undestroyed bridge at Remagon, for example, advanced the resumption of racing by several weeks. When General Dwight Eisenhower gets close enough to shake hands with Marshall Gregory Zhukov, you can start fast works.

* * * * *

One thing seems certain, and that is that when racing is resumed, horsemen will have their horses in reasonable condition. Doubtless a number of horses have been turned out, to be taken up only after something definite is in sight, but this seems to be more the exception than the rule. At Middleburg, Virginia, for instance, there is a considerable horse colony, and on the

latest information the two-year-olds were up to half-mile breezes. Most of the training activity there is centered at the Ziegler farm, where there are at least a hundred horses. There is a good six-furlong track there, and among the trainers using it are John T. Skinner, Rigan McKinney, Arthur White (whose two-year-olds are in charge of James Stewart), Larry Mills, and Mrs. D. N. Lee. At Middleburg is certainly the biggest horse in training, the four-year-old gelding Ed. Tamm, a son of Bull Lea out of the dam of Some Chance and Proud One. He stands a trifle over 17 hands, and he is not, as most big horses are, leggy or awkward, but is very well made and well proportioned. He is with the Rigan McKinney stable, so presumably his ultimate destiny is the steeplechase course. He is supposed to have speed, and he ought to stride over most fences.

The writer has been able to visit only two Maryland farms this spring, and there is not much training activity going on at either. At Janon Fisher's The Caves, at Ecclestone, there is nothing aside from one two-year-old which is of an age to be trained. Among the yearlings is a very nice filly by War Admiral, several by Swashbuckler, which seems to stamp his get rather distinctively, and a very fast-looking one by Sun Egret, which stood briefly at the farm. The stallions are Swashbuckler, which has been there for some years, and the young Equipoise stallion Swing and Sway, recently transferred from Greentree Farm in Kentucky. I had not seen him since he was first brought back to Greentree, when he was a very light-waisted sort. He has filled out into a really handsome stallion, and I understand that Maryland breeders think so well of him that he has a full book of 35 mares, to some of which he has already been bred. He had been overshadowed at Greentree by the aged *St. Germans and the highly successful Questionnaire, and with Shut Out newly retired and Devil Diver in the offing, it made very good

sense to move Swing and Sway to a location where he would have better opportunities.

John A. Healey, who trains the Christiana Stable of Capt. and Mrs. Harry W. Lunger, has a most attractive farm near Cockeysville, but the horses, with two or three exceptions, were at Pimlico. One of the exceptions is a very handsome bay colt by *Heliopolis-Celanire, which came from the Coldstream Stud consignment at the Keeneland sales last year. The stable is pretty well sold on the get of *Heliopolis, having another colt, out of Lull, at Pimlico. He ought to be good—he cost \$18,000. He was jogging at the head of a set at Pimlico, and is responding well to training. At Coldstream last summer the writer was one of seven or eight persons who inspected the yearlings together, and in the unavoidable argument afterward the *Heliopolis-Lull colt fared as well as anything, though Coldstream sold one, a *Sickle colt from the Alabama Stakes winner Floradora, for a higher price.

The penchant for the get of *Heliopolis, of course, is the result of the excellent racing last year of Alexis, which won the Futurity Trial for Christiana and was a gameily-closing second to Pavot in the Futurity. He was a very genuine and resolute two-year-old, though somewhat small, and this bystander hazarded the opinion, last October, that if Alexis grew normally during the winter he should be among the better three-year-olds of the season. Alexis has met the condition—though he is still not big he has grown reasonably well, and the notion here is that he will like the standard distances of our three-year-old racing. He is jogging now also, along with Megogo, which ended the season last year by winning the Pimlico Cup Handicap at 2½ miles, considerably to the surprise of those present.

There were, by mid-March, a few more than a hundred horses at Pimlico, of which Frank Christmas has the largest lot, seventeen. He seemed to be a little further along

than most, as his horses were being galloped under the sheds. The track, at the time, had not been opened, but it was understood that the outer part could be used the following weeks. The inner section was covered with straw, which will not be removed until weather conditions permit regular working of the track.

Cape Cod Retires

Grover C. Greer, of Bel Air, has announced that his brilliant speedster, Cape Cod, will be retired to the stud at the Greer Farm at Bel Air. Cape Cod, trained for most of his races by another Bel Air citizen, Raymond Archer, is a striking black horse who invariably drew considerable attention to himself whenever he paraded to the post. A son of Bostonian and Little Lie, by *Sickle, he closely resembled the latter size.

The new Greer sire raced during five seasons, winning twenty-one of his starts, finishing second in eleven, third in thirteen, and piling up a score of \$52,545 to his credit. Cape Cod had scintillating speed, as witness his mile at Suffolk Downs in 1.37, a performance repeated at Hialeah in the same time, not to speak of a couple of performances of six furlongs in 1.10 1/5. His stakes winnings included the Bouquet Claiming Stakes, Commonwealth, Rowe Memorial, Bowie and W. P. Burch Memorial Handicaps. As a three-year-old at Havre de Grace Cape Cod finished a good third to Challedon and Mioland, then at the top of their form.

Cape Cod will be bred to the half-dozen or so mares owned by Mr. Greer and a few more owned by the Archers. A limited number of seasons are available to approved mares on application to Raymond Archer at Pimlico or to Mr. Greer at Bel Air.

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Preakness Entries

Supplementary Entries to the Preakness close on April 16, 1945. As the original entry blank called for the running of the Preakness during the Maryland Jockey Club's Spring Meeting of 1945, the following conditions of entry have been provided: "The Preakness to be run during the first regular meeting held by the Maryland Jockey Club in 1945. If no meeting is run by the Maryland Jockey Club in 1945 all subscriptions and fees for the 1945 Preakness will be refunded. It is our endeavor to do everything possible to keep faith with the horsemen and nominators in continuing the Preakness.

"If the owners of a horse or horses now (March 24, 1945) eligible to the Preakness, have any objection to its being run during a meeting other than the Spring meeting of 1945, the Maryland Jockey Club will refund to such owner or owners his or their nomination, eligibility, or supplementary fees provided, however, that such objection is received by the Maryland Jockey Club on or before April 16, 1945"

As the Belmont Stakes and Kentucky Derby do not have supplementary entries, no action is necessary to provide for the running of these events until the racing ban is lifted. The action of the Maryland Jockey Club makes possible the continuance of the Triple Crown should racing be renewed in 1945.

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MARYLAND

Fire Trails As Horse Trails

By Joseph F. Kaylor

State Forester

The average person, it is safe to say, would not be likely to think that the forest fire control activities of the Department of State Forests and Parks—or even some of them—could be of special interest to Maryland horsemen and horsewomen. Yet there exists just that possibility. One activity of the Department, for example, is the construction of fire trails through wooded areas to enable its pumper equipment and fire crews to reach the scene of a blaze without loss of time. As a general thing, the bases for such trails are old woods roads, which we clear out and help to maintain. In the matter of maintenance, the landowner also carries a definite share. When the CCC was in existence we built some completely new trails on some of the State Forests, but utilization of existing woods trails is about the best we can do with the funds at our disposal. And just at present, of course, we are limited by the amount of available labor. The system is growing, but by no means as fast as we would like it to.

Departmental post-war plans, however, call for a substantial expansion of the trail system, always with the proviso that the necessary money is forthcoming. Now it is the desire of every forester to make all the woodland and its installation for which he is in any way responsible serve as many useful purposes as possible. He calls it "multiple use," and he sets it up as something to shoot at. This leads me to wonder whether our fire trails could not be used also as bridle trails. Provided, of course, that riders do not throw lighted cigarettes and matches into trailside underbrush. That would be unfortunate, to say the least. But I do not worry about that unduly. I am pretty well satisfied that Maryland horsemen and horsewomen recognize the need for extreme care with fire in the woods.

It is not impossible, I think, to visualize

the day—and it may be relatively near—when our fire trails will make possible horseback trips of ten, twenty-five, one hundred, two hundred, or even three hundred miles without an inordinate amount of travel on paved highways. When this comes to pass, present riding clubs and others that may be formed will be in a position to schedule for their members trips of different lengths, in accordance with individual desires and capacities. Such trips should be a delight to all those who take them. There is no room here to detail the natural attractions offered by various parts of the State. In passing, however, let me mention especially those of Baltimore, Montgomery, Howard, Harford, Frederick, Washington, and Allegany Counties. Or for those who don't like hills, the Eastern Shore country. We have State Forests in Western Maryland and riders who visit them are assured of a hearty welcome. May the day not be far off when our fire trails will serve this dual purpose!

Federation of Animal Welfare Societies

During the past several months there has come into being a federation of Humane Societies that bids fair to be of real value in the campaign to assure our domestic animals of kind and humane treatment. Designated the Federated Animal Welfare Societies of Maryland, The District of Columbia, Virginia and West Virginia, the organization's sage presiding officer is Rev. Philip J. Jensen, D.D., Rector of St. Thomas Church, Garrison Forest, and Honorary President of the Humane Society of Baltimore County. The roster of Vice-Presidents contains some names well-known in the horse world.

Among these are Mrs. E. S. Voss, Breeder of Belgians, artist, sculptress and sports-woman of Monkton; and Mrs. Harry A. Parr, wife of Pimlico's president. Mrs. Rhoda Christmas Bowling, columnist, and breeder-owner-trainer of Thoroughbreds is Recording Secretary. H. Courtenay Jenifer,

a member of the Maryland Racing Commission, is counsel. The various county organizations throughout the area covered by the Federation are represented in the executive committee with Mrs. Charles M. Shriver of Baltimore County head of the important committee on humane education. It is by proper education of the youngsters that we can combat the inhumane treatment of animals very largely. Mrs. A. Morris Carey, Jr. is chairman of the Committee on New Shelters, Charles E. Webb of that on Legislation, and Mrs. Harry Parr of that on By-Laws. The Editor of *THE MARYLAND HORSE* is Chairman of the Horse Committee.

This magazine, while devoted to horses, yet is interested in all animal work. We shall co-operate with the Federation in endeavoring to disseminate news and views that will help combat the ever-present problem of cruelty or inhumane treatment of animals. Oftentimes the treatment given animals is due to the ignorance of those in charge of them, incredible though this seems in this enlightened day and age. There is real need of a watchful eye being kept on our horses and ponies that are rented out for hire very often just like trucks or cars. Too often the stable owners do not attempt to take any decent care of the animals in their charge.

It is the duty of one and all to try to show how horses should be cared for. If you see any evidence of inhumane treatment of any animal it is your duty to report it to the police. The laws of the state of Maryland cover all kinds of cruelty and inhumanity to animals. They only need enforcing. The new Federation will be the means of concerted thought and action on these problems that effect one and all, for these problems are prevalent all over the country. The tremendous interest in riding has brought a lot of newcomers into the horse owning field, a lot of whom lack much knowledge of the horse's requirements in the way of health and stable care.

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are often deficient in CALCIUM, the much needed mineral for bone building. Generally, Phosphorus is supplied in adequate amounts in the grain ration, while the roughages are usually deficient in CALCIUM, thus disturbing the calcium-phosphorus ratio. Assure the proper ratio with the addition to the daily ration of 2% of

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Towson, Maryland

SPRINGFIELD FARM, TIMONIUM, MARYLAND

Season of 1945 • At Stud

BRIARLET, bay horse 1936.

(Property of the Christiana Stable)

BRIARLET	{ *Sun Briar	{ Sundridge	{ Amphion
		{ *Sweet Briar II	{ Sierra
	{ Superlette	{ Superman	{ St. Frusquin
		{ *Epinglette	{ Presentation
			{ Commando
			{ Anomaly
			{ Sardanapale
			{ Safety Pin

BRIARLET, from seven starters of his first crop, has sired four winners, and two other horses which have placed.

A winner of two of his four starts before an injury stopped his racing career, **BRIARLET** is out of a winner of 19 races, who herself has produced five winners of 21 races. The next dam, *Epinglette was the dam of the stakes winner and sire Mowlee.

Fee: \$200 and Return

Apply: G. L. STRYKER, Timonium, Maryland

Free Return Definition

In a recent letter from Alfred C. Paul, recent recruit to the ranks of Maryland's Thoroughbred breeders, attention is drawn to the lack of uniformity in definition of the free return offered on certain stallions for the following year when a mare fails to produce a foal. This matter has been considered widely in Kentucky of late and four leading breeders have adopted the following procedure.

"Return privilege is allowed only for the year 1946 if the mare does not have a live foal, from service in 1945, that can stand up alone and nurse. Should the stallion be sold, die, or be unfit for service in 1946 money will be refunded."

This is a very fair definition of the return clause and is subscribed to by A. B. Hancock, Coldstream Stud, Beaumont Farm and Greentree Farm. Before next season's advertisements of stallions appear it is planned to endeavor to arrive at some similar agreement among the Maryland breeders that newcomers in the breeding field may know exactly what they are doing when booking their mares. Says Mr. Paul, in part:

"There is a complete lack of uniformity even in the advertisements of this return service feature, it being variously stated as 'return privilege,' 'with return,' 'and return,' 'live foal,' (which certainly implies return), and in other ways.

"Regardless of the wording of the advertisement, there are differences of opinion on the part of stallion owners as to the circumstances under which the owner of the mare is entitled to return.

"Honest differences of opinion are bound to result, which could be obviated if

at the time the owner of the mare engaged the services of a stallion, both parties would have an identical understanding of what the term 'return privilege' implied.

"Through the auspices of your Association, if such an interpretation could be made more or less of a standard, the advertisements, regardless of how stated, could be understood by all parties, which would tend to remove the basis for present misunderstandings, and to that extent would add stability and a reputation for equitable dealing to the business."

Eastern Shore Visit

It has been well over two years since the Editor was able to visit any of the breeding establishments on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, so, having a considerable number of engagements made and calls planned, we pooled resources with Carlyle Johnson of the *Racing Form's* staff and headed for that section of the State a week or so past.

First stop was A. C. Bohn's place at Perryville, where we were unfortunate in not finding anyone at home, so departed thence for Romney Royal, near Elkton, the Reynolds family's home, where son-in-law James V. (Irish Jimmy) Stewart, who owns a hundred odd adjacent acres himself, makes his winter quarters. There was no chance of seeing horses until the husky coming yearling colt, James V (for Vanderveer instead of his sire's Vincent) Stewart had been inspected and properly appraised. The pride of the farm, young Jimmy rules the roost.

Jimmy Stewart is wintering 18 head, all told, galloping most of those himself that will be trained this year. There are three brood mares, Singing Heart, by *Strolling Player, who is barren, being booked to Briarlet. Sallandry, by The Porter, in foal to *Happy Argo, goes to *Abbe Pierre at Darlington. Mad Eagle, by Mad Hatter, in foal to Knickerbocker, goes to Head Play this season. Of the three yearlings, Mad Eagle's Psychic Bid colt is an outstanding

GEORGE SWINEBROAD

Blooded Livestock Auctioneer

LANCASTER, KENTUCKY

Auctioneer to: Maryland Horse Breeders' Association; Breeders Sales Co. and Tattersall's, Inc.

individual. He's an intelligent, steady sort that is all over a runner in appearance. The filly by *Happy Argo out of Singing Heart, a bay, is quick looking and has class, and looks to be a better prospect than Salandry's *Strolling Player filly.

There will be five juveniles in the Stewart string, owned by Jimmy or Hobson McGehee. These, with the older horses, which have all wintered well, are stalled in a well built 14-stall training stable. From Romney Royal we headed south down the shore, past Oldfields at Galena, to Chestertown. We tried to contact George Ballou's farm, at Millington, but, as the 'phone was dead and the afternoon waning, we did not stop, but turned for Worton and Wayne Johnson's Churn Creek Farm.

At the Johnson place we were lucky enough to find the owner just arriving for a week-end visit, so looked over the stock with him. Wayne Johnson has six broodmares to be covered in 1945. *Memoirs*, by *Sir Gallahad III, goes to *Some Chance*. Four mares to visit *Easton at Meadowview are *Alicia W, by *Salmon Trout*; *Coconino* by *Sun Briar; *Tige's Echo*, by *Equipoise*, and *Sweep High* by *Sweep*. A strapping three-year-old that only awaits the removal of the racing ban to go to work is *Coco Grande*, by *Pilate* out of *Coconino*. There are three well grown two-year-olds at the farm, all colts. These are a bay by *Stagehand* out of *Memoirs*, a brown by *Easton out of *Sweep High* and another brown by *Pilate* out of *Coconino*. All three are racy looking prospects that could give a good account of themselves when the time comes.

After being shown the grand lot of Aberdeen Angus cattle that are being readied for the sale next month we were shown the pride of the farm, a pair of fillies by *Mahmoud that are real racing and breeding prospects, the one out of *Tige's Echo*, a gray, and the other, a bay, out of *Sweep High*. Sound, of excellent conformation and bred to a queen's taste, this pair of fillies

is worth a lot of money today. It is Wayne Johnson's plan to maintain only a few mares, but he insists that these be of high quality.

On leaving Churn Creek we headed through Chestertown, where a call to Wilbur Hubbard found him away—we had planned on looking at *Esterling, who is getting some good hunter-type colts around the area—so we went as far as Denton, and had a good chicken supper. Thence, to Seaford, Delaware, for the night.

An early departure from Seaford got us to Glen Riddle Farm, our main objective, in time for an eight o'clock breakfast with Will Whaley, Manager of the Riddle estate, Mayor of Berlin, Maryland, and veteran fox-hunter. A fifty-mile drive in the early morning helps the appetite and we did full justice to bacon and eggs, hot cakes of the best, and scads of good coffee in the mess-hall.

Next move was out to the well-kept, sandy track, where a set each of the Walter M. Jeffords and Glen Riddle Farm horses were out for exercise. Oscar White, for twenty years with Mr. Jeffords, has fourteen head in his care, while Howard Racine, who took over Mr. Riddle's flat horses after many years with his hunters and jumpers,



Strohmeyer & Carpenter

COCONINO, bay daughter of *Sun Briar and Dark Thorn, by *Traumer, a prized broodmare at Wayne Johnson's Churn Creek Farm, at Worton.

THE MARYLAND HORSE

AUCTION SALE

Horses and Complete Farm Equipment

10:00 A.M., Thurs., April 12

POKE EASY FARM, IJAMSVILLE, MD.

(10 mi. S. of Frederick, between Urbana and Rt. 40)

Horses include 9 Percherons, p.b. and grade; 14 of the get of the high-class Arabian stallion KHYBER, from 1 to 3 yrs. old, partially broken and very gentle; 1—7 yr. old half Arab mare, perfect hack, gentle and 1 Chincoteague pony mare, 5 yrs., gentle for any child.

TERMS: CASH

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Keep your horses wormed!

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THOROUGHbred STRONGYLEZINE

This safe, dependable, effective remedy is recommended by leading breeders and trainers (names on request). They've found it never puts a horse off his feed, needs no tubing, drenching or starving. They've proved its worth on brood mares, sucklings, yearlings, horses in training. Use Strongylezine on worm-ridden horses, and on worm-free horses to keep them so.



Price, \$3 a bottle, \$30 a dozen. From your dealer or sent direct, postpaid. When ordering by mail give dealer's name, receive free booklet, "Worms in Horses." P. O. Box 22M, Lima, Pa.

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President and General Manager

Season of 1945

COUNTRY LIFE FARM STALLIONS

AIRFLAME

brown, 1934, by Ariel out of *Flamante
by Flamboyant.

Airflame's first crop are two-year-olds
and are very promising.

Fee: \$200, Return (3 seasons available)

LOCHINVAR

(Property of Lt. J. M. Roebing)

bay, 1939, by Case Ace out of Quivira
by Display.

Lochinvar, stakes winner of 11 races
and \$57,365, was retired to the stud
in 1945.

Fee: \$300, Return (Book Full, now booking
for 1946)

VINCENTIVE

(Property of William L. Brann)

bay, 1940, by *Challenger II out of Phe-
nomenon by Scotch Broom.

Vincentive, a horse of brilliant speed,
a winner of the Dwyer Stakes and
brother of the stakes winner Challe-
phen, was retired to stud in 1945.

Fee: \$200, Return (Book Full)

Standing at

Country Life Farm

Bel Air, Md. Phone: Bel Air 670

No responsibility for accident or disease.
Further information from Adolphe Pons, as
above.

GUERNSEYS AT AUCTION

LOUIS MERRYMAN'S 45th SALE

York Fair Grounds, York, Pa.

Monday, April 23rd

125 HEAD 21 BULLS 60 COWS
21 BRED HEIFERS

24 OPEN HEIFERS

including bulls from high record dams and cows
and heifers by well known sires from some of the
good herds in the country. All sound healthy ani-
mals.

6th QUAIL ROOST MAXIM SALE

Rougemont, N. C.

Monday, April 30th

56 HEAD 6 BULLS 27 COWS
14 BRED HEIFERS 9 OPEN HEIFERS

An exceptionally large number of outstanding
animals including the great herd sire, QUAIL
ROOST ROSE MAXIM AR and 8 of his daugh-
ters. A truly great offering.

THE GUERNSEY SALE (20th Renewal)

Trenton Fair Grounds, Trenton, N. J.

Friday, May 18th

55 HEAD 3 BULLS 24 COWS
28 BRED AND OPEN HEIFERS

All from the best herds in the East.

WOODSIDE ACRES SALE

Estate James A. Burden, Syosset, L.I., N.Y.

Monday, May 21st

115 HEAD—all females vaccinated
with Strain No. 19

5 BULLS 35 COWS

35 BRED HEIFERS

40 OPEN HEIFERS

ALDRICH FARM SALE

Rehoboth, Mass.

Tuesday, May 22nd

Added consignments from Argilla; Basquerie;
Charlescote; Horse Shoe Falls; and Law-Will
Farms.

50 HEAD 2 BULLS 21 COWS
36 BRED AND OPEN HEIFERS

OTHER SALES

ROCK CREEK DISPERSAL, PLANO, ILL.

Thursday, May 10th

10th MID-WEST INVITATIONAL SALE

Sunny Brook Farm, Elmhurst, Ill.

Friday, May 11th

MAY ROYAL STEADFAST SALE

Raemelfton Farm, Mansfield, Ohio

Saturday, May 12th

All from Herds Accredited
for T. B. and Bang's Disease.

FOR CATALOGUES WRITE

Louis McL. Merryman & Sons
SPARKS, MARYLAND

has twenty-seven of one sort or another. Of course the cynosure of all eyes is the brilliant Pavot, son of Case Ace and Coquelicot by Man o' War. We saw the champion indulge in a good morning gallop and learned he would breeze a slow five furlongs the next day. Unfortunately we could not avail ourselves of the invitation extended to stay and watch the work.

Pavot has not grown much in height—he stands 15.2 $\frac{3}{4}$, we were told—but he has developed and matured over the winter. Oscar White is not a believer in turning a horse out and letting him down completely. Accordingly, last year's champion has been kept in light training all winter. He has had any amount of slow, steady gallops, and has never missed being out on the training track at the farm at least once or twice each week, all winter. Berlin was fortunate this season, inasmuch as it had only two very light snows all winter long. Pavot is as clean as a hound's tooth, and as sound as a bell, to use too well worn similes. In conformation he is hard to fault. He is a deep bodied sort, with a fine intelligent head, a lengthy neck, running into a perfect shoulder, below which are set a well muscled pair of forearms. His knees are flat and well formed. His cannon is flat, of flinty bone, and having tendons standing out and well defined. He is well ribbed up, has a short back, though he stands over plenty of ground. There is great muscling, running right down into the hock, in the hind quarters. The hocks are of the best, as are the feet.

In action Pavot skims along the ground and is what is known in England as a "daisy cutter." His action is faultless. The general impression is that his make up is more of the sprinter than the accepted type of the distance running Thoroughbred. However, as the late Andrew Jackson Joyner once pointed out to the writer while we were looking at Eight Thirty, then turning three, a horse of perfect action will often carry his speed further than his breeding or ap-

pearance would indicate likely. I should say that Pavot will take care of himself anywhere he is asked to race. He is a horse of serene, easy-going temperament, easy to train, and amenable to restraint. He likes to gallop along and is a rare good feeler while at work. I should say the colt is forward enough in his work, without being in any way in danger at this point of being too far advanced. His coat has rare bloom and he is generally in the best of health. Such is our champion, as we see him, today.

Oscar White has another good one by Case Ace in the filly Ace Card, an old-fashioned sort of filly and a good going, free moving sort. She, too, has wintered well. Trymenow, H Hour, and Red Stick are the rest of the three-year-olds, the only other aged horse being the useful seven-year-old, Dawn Attack. There are eight juveniles, including a half-brother, by Jamestown, to Pavot, whose name is Lovat. Lion Rampant is a son of *Blenheim and War Regalia. Roberto is a colt by Roman out of Alex Vite. A colt by *Mahmoud-Ma Minnie is named Mahout. The Jamestown-Creole Maid colt is aptly named Natchez. Red Flare is a son of Firethorn. Briarcliff is the name of a filly by Omaha out of Rambler Rose. The curious name of Wichuriana has been given to the filly by War Admiral out of Fleur, maternal grandam of Pavot. The group as a whole are as even a bunch as any trainer would want. All look like winning races when called upon by Justice Byrnes to exert themselves in that line of effort. None have bucked their shins—nor, for that matter has Pavot. Oscar tells us that he gives his horses a lot of slow, building up work, and that it is rare that the horses developed at Berlin ever do buck.

Over at the Glen Riddle barn, like that of Mr. Jeffords, staffed chiefly by veterans of the tracks, Howard Racine has another good group, of which the filly out of Friar's Carse appears to be outstanding. Unfortunately my notes with the names of the

Riddle youngsters have been mislaid, so I am unable to give them at this time. Like the Jeffords lot, the Riddle horses are well along in condition. Their trainer is not worrying about the racing ban. He reports that there is plenty of excellent fishing at Ocean City, only a couple or three miles from the farm, and that he is in no hurry to move until he has to.

From Glen Riddle we drove to Salisbury, visiting Hugh Vander Bogart. We had hoped to be able to talk over some Walking Horse matters with Dr. Nock, but found that a loss in his family the previous night had taken this enthusiast out of town, so we also departed homewards, making the ferry by a nose in a photo finish. We stopped in at the Sylvester Labrot stable on leaving the ferry to find that Clay Sutphin is still roughing his stock and in no hurry to take them up until the sign is more definite for racing. So home, from a most interesting and enjoyable trip.



The Editor's Saddle-Bag

February 16. In Baltimore today to a meeting with the Horse Committee of the Humane Society of Baltimore County, to discuss recent activities of the organization. It was the consensus of opinion that the laws of Maryland cover all inhumanities and cruelties to animals, but that there is need of instruction of magistrates and police in the application of the laws. This project is being ably supported by the State's

Attorney and his staff and good will come of it.

February 19. Went with a new recruit to the breeders' ranks to inspect a broodmare, which, having duly passed inspection in good order, will be one of Chilly Beau's mates at McDonogh this season. The son of Chilhowee is booking well for his first Maryland season. While at McDonogh we had a chance to inspect the stock there, of which we wrote elsewhere. The new Arabian stallion, Alhaamed, is a corker.

February 21. With Dr. John Gadd, again "thumbing a ride", we today visited the John A. Healey farm at Cockeysville, where this competent young trainer has some dozen horses wintering in the snug basement stabling of his barn. There are five yearlings there, of which the star seems to be the bay filly by Menow from the stakes winner Miss Ferdinand. There is a chestnut filly by Briarlet that a racy sort.

From Cockeysville we drove to Havre de Grace where Lee Watts was waiting with twenty head that had to be treated for parasites. Mort Newmeyer was on hand to show us his pride and joy, Turbine, winner of a couple of nice races in Florida when only half-fit, according to his trainer. The Merryland Farm-bred son of Burning Star is a good-looking colt, sound, and should give a good account of himself when racing gets going again. Stopped by Ray Bryson's Elray Farm on the way home, but did not see the owner, who was expected home daily from Florida.

February 26. Left home early this morning with Danny and Martha Shea, to meet Dan Wight and Bert Carmichael at the Monocacy Farms office at Frederick. Thence we drove to some of the farms, to select a Percheron stallion and a mare to team up with him to be worked at Merryland. Final selection was the handsome Nikimi's Footprint, who has left some first-class stock behind him at Monocacy and now goes to Baltimore County. On the way home we stopped at Col. Robert W. Walker's Poke

MERRYLAND FARM

HYDE, MARYLAND

At Stud • Season of 1945

MR. BONES

BROWN HORSE, FOALED 1933

FEE: \$200 and return.

BOOK FULL, now booking for 1946

NIKIMI'S FOOTPRINT

Registered Gray Percheron Stallion.

An outstanding sire of "Modern Type" Percherons

FEE: \$15.00 for a Live Foal.

Apply: DANNY SHEA, Proprietor

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NORTH WALES STUD

STALLIONS SEASON 1945

*BAHRAM

Brown, 1932, by
Blandford—Friar's
Daughter, by Friar Marcus

FEE \$2,500, NO RETURN—BOOK FULL

*Bahram has six crops of racing age, and his record as a sire matches his brilliant performance as a race horse. He was unbeaten and was placed at the top of the Free Handicap both as a 2- and 3-year-old. He has been among England's leading sires, ranking second in 1940 and third in 1941. *Bahram sired six winners from eight foals in his first crop, including five stakes winners. The stakes winner Bura was among his second-crop winners. Eleven winners, including five stakes winners, came from his third crop, while the stakes winners Extravagance and Persion Gulf came from the fourth crop. Upon the background of his record in England, *Bahram's prospects for success in America are outstanding.

*CHRYSLER II

Br., 1931, By *Teddy—Quick
Change, by Hurry On

FEE \$350 — WITH RETURN

The first American foals of *Chrysler II, which now have taken their place among the 2-year-old winners of 1944, include ELLIS and EAST, giving every reason to believe that he will take his place alongside the sons of *Teddy which have made excellent sires. *Chrysler II won at all distances up to 2 miles in England and France. His record as a stakes winner led to the belief that his foals would be great runners at three and up since *Chrysler II started racing at three, but now there also is proof that his get comes to hand quickly.

HEAD PLAY

Ch., 1930, By My Play—Red
Head, by King Gorin

FEE \$350 — WITH RETURN

Head Play is the sire of 62 winning sons and daughters which have been in front at the finish of 250 races. These winners include the stakes winner Tola Rose (which set a new track record of 1:56-4/5 in beating Whirlaway, Swing and Sway, etc.). Every Head Play crop has had a high percentage of winners. All 15 foals in his third crop were winners, 16 in his fourth crop, 15 in his fifth, and already six or more of his two-year-olds of 1944 are winners. Head Play was a stakes winner of 14 races and \$109,315. He won the Preakness, Suburban Handicap, other stakes, and was second in the Kentucky Derby.

*HYPERIONION

Ch., 1940, By Hyperion— FEE \$350

*Penicuik II, by Buchan. WITH RETURN

Full brother to Pensive, winner of Kentucky Derby, Preakness, etc., and \$167,715 in stakes. *Hyperionion won at 2, also finished second in Saratoga Sales Stakes and third in Grand Union Hotel Stakes. He won at 4 and was unplaced only once at 3. His sire, Hyperion, led the English sire list 1940-41-42 and ranks high again this year. *Hyperionion presents an excellent outcross for mares of American bloodlines.

RAMILLIES

Bay, 1939, by *Blenheim II—

FEE \$350

Risky, by Diadumenos.

WITH RETURN

Ramillies was a first-class race horse. At 2 he finished second to Devil Diver in the Sanford Stakes, and fourth to Some Chance in the Futurity. He possessed both speed and stamina. At 5 he won at all distances up to 1 1/4 miles. He also finished second to *Princequillo in the Merchants' and Citizens' Handicap, 13/16 miles, and fourth to First Fiddle in the Massachusetts Handicap.

All mares must be accompanied by a veterinarian's certificate showing freedom from contagious diseases, and all barren and maiden mares showing that they are free from infection and sound for breeding purposes.

Return is for one year providing mare proves barren. Return to be claimed by December 1, 1945.

Address

NORTH WALES STUD



WARRENTON

VIRGINIA

Easy Farm at Ijamsville to see the produce of the Arabian stallion Khyber that will go under the hammer next month when that gentleman sells his farm stock. There are some nice riding horses there, and some well turned youngsters, all very gentle and some broken to saddle.

February 27. Most of today was spent at Annapolis, where the Legislature is now going strong. Had a visit with John Clark, who is a leader of agricultural thought at the Capital. Also visited with Edwin Warfield, who is busy with conservation matters these days, a change from his days as a racing commissioner. Also had a pleasant visit with Senator Joe Wilmer, of La Plata, a keen horseman with a few Thoroughbreds in training.

March 3. Had lunch today in Baltimore with the Committee on Humane Education of the Humane Societies' Federation. Discussed the ways and means of disseminating information throughout the schools, etc.

March 4. Visited Arthur Hullcoat at Panorama, to lay out plans for fixing up box stalls in the big empty barn of his new farm. The grass at Panorama is as fine as any to be found in Maryland. It is really tops as a grazing farm, well watered and wooded. Arthur will have a first-class breeding and boarding farm when he gets it fixed up.

March 8. Have spent the most of the past few days at Annapolis studying the course of legislative matters, which is tortuous, to say the least of it.

The past two days' activities are described elsewhere in this magazine, they having been spent on the Eastern Shore, attending to much and varied business.

March 12. Loaded a two-year-old colt and a yearling filly for Vaughn Flannery at Camden Station this morning. This pair will be used in Quarter horse-breeding at Houston, Texas, as they get older. Had to build good quarters in the box car as they will have a week at least on the road.

APRIL, 1945

SEASON OF 1945

Stallions Located at McDonogh School, McDonogh, Md.

CHILLY BEAU, (Thb.) b. h. 1939

(Property of U. S. Government)

By Chilhowee-Beau's Gal by Beau Galant, he by *Light Brigade. A well balanced horse of excellent conformation. Winner in the show-ring and a brilliant jumper. A horse of wonderful disposition and a real hunter sire, whose first foals show great promise.

Fee: \$10.00

ALHAAMED, (Arab) gr. h. 1936

(Property of U. S. Government)

By Alcazar-Maaroufa. Bred in the Kellogg Arabian Stud in California. A strongly made Arabian of beautiful quality, and having good bone and legs. An excellent type to mate with small Thoroughbred or pony mares to produce good sized ponies.

Fee: \$10.00

BILLY HAL (Arab) gr. h. 1934

A son of the good sire *Mohalhil and La Tisa, Billy Hal, a nice type, has himself sired many horses and ponies at McDonogh School that have attracted considerable attention, including some fine Anglo-Arabs.

Fee: \$10.00

*HEY NONNIE, (Dartmoor) br. h. aged

(Property of Farnley Farm)

*Hey Nonnie, a good moving Dartmoor pony stallion of excellent disposition, has sired some outstanding ponies since coming to America. He has crossed well on large ponies and small Thoroughbred mares.

Fee: \$10.00

Come and see these stallions. Further information from McDonogh School.

MELVIN VAN ORMAN

Stud Manager

NELSON'S FARM

RITCHIE, MD.

STALLIONS

1945 SEASON

ALAKING

A Son of Equipoise

FOALED 1938

\$300 RETURN

BOOK FULL

Third Covey

A Son of Supremus

FOALED 1937

\$100 RETURN

C. E. NELSON

Capitol Heights 7108

WASHINGTON 19, D. C.

Maryland Foals

DOGANA, by *Bull Dog, br.f., Mar. 6, by *Challenger II. W. L. Brann, Glade Valley Farm, Walkersville. Mare to *Challenger II.

ENVIOUS, by Registrar, ch. c., January 3, by Manador. Cleveland Skinker, Flamingo Farm, Brookeville. Mare to Manador.

FURR BUCKLE, by Grand Time, ch. c., March 16, by Count Morse. Mrs. Van Lear Black, Mt. Pleasant Farm, Cockeysville.

IN INDIA, by *Durbar II, ch. c., February 23, by Zayin. Mrs. Robert H. Heighe, Prospect Hill Stud. Mare to *Piping Rock.

INNOVIA, by Infinite, b. f., February 22, by Magnificent. Grant Thorn at Merryland Farm, Hyde. Mare to Mr. Bones.

IRISH MOON, by Kai Feng, ch. f., March 6, by Alaking. William R. Roberts, Washington, D. C.

JINX, by Boatswain, b. c., March 16, by Count Morse. Harry L. Burkheimer, Peaceful Meadows, Elioak. Mare to Count Morse.

LATOUR, by *Sickle, ch. c., February 23, by Sun Egret. H. Guy Bedwell, Yarrow Brae, Laurel. Mare to Sun Egret.

LAUREL, by Manager Waite, ch. f., March 9, by Gay Party. Donelson Christmas, Upper Marlboro. Mare to Gay Party.

MAXINE F., by Tall Timber, ch. f., February 25, by Purple Knight. Mrs. Robert H. Heighe, Prospect Hill Stud, Bel Air. Mare to Zayin.

MERRY GESTURE, by Zacaweista, ch. c., February 22, by *Quatre Bras II. Ballou Stock Farm, Millington. Mare to Golden Vein.

MISS PONNE, by Misstep, ch. f., March 12, by Sun Egret. H. Guy Bedwell, Yarrow Brae, Laurel. Mare to Sun Egret.

MY SWEETUMS, by Sullivan's Trail, ch. c., March 18, by Purple Knight. Mrs. D. W. Blair at Prospect Hill Stud, Bel Air. Mare to Purple Knight.

ORPHAN ANN, by Mayne, b. c., February 2, by Manador. Cleveland Skinker, Flamingo Farm, Brookeville. Mare to Manador.

OVALETTE, by *Chicle, ch. f., March 17, by New World. A. G. Vanderbilt, Sagamore Farm, Glyn-don. Mare to Discovery.

PENCOTE, by Pennant, b. f., February 19, by *Challenger II. W. A. Edgar, Woodlawn Farm. Ellicott City. Mare to Discovery.

PLAY STAR, by *Star of Gold, b. f., March 16, by Count Morse. Mrs. Van Lear Black, Mt. Pleasant Farm, Cockeysville. Mare to Vincentive.

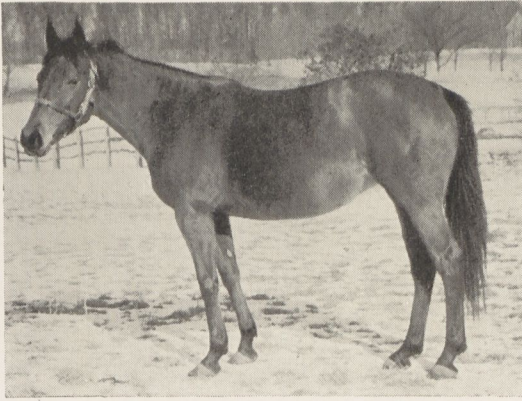
TIME BEATER, by Grand Time, b. f., February 20, by Golden Voyage. B. Frank Christmas, Idle Miss Farm, Monkton. Mare to Golden Voyage.

SOCIETY COLUMN, by *Pharamond, b.c., Feb. 26, by *Challenger II. W. L. Brann, Glade Valley Farm, Walkersville. Mare to *Challenger II.

SWEET BROOM, by Stimulus, b.f., Feb. 18, by Pictor. W. L. Brann, Glade Valley Farm, Walkersville. Mare to *Challenger II.

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THE MARYLAND HORSE



NOW is the time to see
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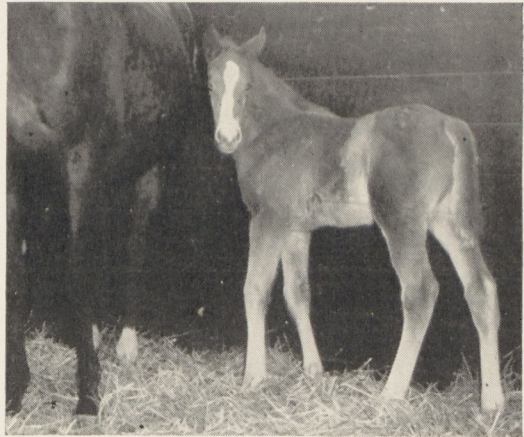
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Churn Creek Farms

First Annual Draft Sale

AT THE FARMS

WORTON, MARYLAND

SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1945

5 BULLS

70 FEMALES

FEATURING FEMALES

We are selling 27 daughters by our herd sire, "Juana's General 4 of Ada," who has been used by us more than any other sire. He is by General of Ada, great breeding bull—tracing back to Blackcap Revolution—and out of Juanada 3 of Page, representing Scotland's finest blood. He is one of the famous Juana Erica tribe developed in the great Harviestoun herd.

Three of these daughters, three- and four-year-olds, are in calf to "Andelot Eberro," and are of the Pride of Aberdeen and Kildrumny Missie families.

Seventeen of these daughters are two- and three-year-olds—all guaranteed in calf to Churn Creek Announcer, one of our young herd sires (by Be-master of Dalmeny, British champion) and Churn Creek Edictor, who is in this sale, by Andelot Edictor, herd sire at Andelot, out of one of our best cows of the Blackcap family. The families of these heifers are Blackbird, Eisa Trojan Erica, Duchess, Erroline, Miss Burgess, Mayflower, and Pride of Aberdeen.

Seven of these daughters sell open and ready for breeding in 1945. We are retaining in the herd full sisters of some of them. They are a fine lot from the families of Erica, Erroline, Pride of Aberdeen, and Beauty of Glamis.

So that you may be sure of the quality of these animals, you are informed that we have not sold a single heifer from the age groups offered at this sale.

HERD T.B. & BANG'S ACCREDITED

Fred Chandler, Auctioneer

Gay Quammen—Aberdeen-Angus Journal

Allan McGregor—Sales Advisor & Pedigrees

"Write to above address for catalogue."

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